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THE STREET SINGER.

Of all the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day,
And that's the day that comes between
A Saturday and Monday.

It was an old, old song. But the voice that sang it wasn't old by any means. It was fresh and clear and sweet and strong. And it came ringing out from the dirty, foul-smelling alley, reminding one of a time when I heard a bird song come floating up from the dark hold of a ship.

Down the street, as if he were in a great hurry, to get somewhere, came Professor Hale, the man who taught the children of the rich people uptown how to sing.

He looked tired and worried as if the harmony of the day had jangled all out of tune. All at once he, too, heard the voice, and now it was singing:

"Then I dress up in my best,
And walk out with my hair;
She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives down in the alley."

The professor seemed suddenly to forget his hurry. He stopped stock still.

"By jove! What a voice!" he ejaculated, as the tone sank to a plaintive, vibrating minor that thrilled through the mazy atmosphere like a burst of sunshine. And then he went in pursuit of the voice.

In a two wheeled huckster's cart, which had been disabled and deserted, stood a little girl about 9 years old. She had on a red calico dress. It was pretty dirty, but apparently the little girl thought she was dressed up.

She had washed her face back as far as her ears, so that her face was a clear olive. Her eyes were big and bright and brown. Her hair was almost the color of mahogany and hung in thick, tangled curls down below her waist.

She wore no stockings, but on her feet was a pair of blue satin boots, with tassels at the top, and little pointed heels, such as the chorus girls in the opera wear.

She was standing with her head thrown back, her little hands clasped tightly across her chest, singing with all her might. Around her were grouped about a dozen little gnomes of the alley, who, if not appreciative listeners, were very enthusiastic ones.

When the professor appeared the entertainment stopped and the little singer looked as shy and as confused as if she had been caught doing something naughty.

But the professor did not notice her confusion. He put his hand right through the crowd of little gnomes and reached out to the little girl.

"What's your name?" he asked gently.

"My name is Alice," she answered sweetly and in a confident way.

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"Oh, papa, where did you get that little girl?"

"I found her down in our alley," answered the professor, with a twinkle in his eye.

"How do you do, little girl?" said Kitty.

"What pretty hair you've got; and, oh my! what lovely boots! Where did you get them?"

Alice was all right now. She wasn't afraid any more and she answered very promptly and confidentially.

"I bought 'em of the ragman for five cents, and I got this dress from the ragman, too. Ain't it a daisy?"

In a very few minutes the little girls were chatting away as if they had known each other always. And then Professor Hale told his daughter to go and call her nurse. When she appeared he said:

"Mary, you may take this little girl upstairs and give her a bath, and dress her in some of Miss Kitty's clothes. Tomorrow you may go out and see about getting her some clothes of her own, and you may fix up the little room next to yours for her to sleep in. She is going to stay with us for a while."

It was night in the gay city of Paris, and the grand opera house was all ablaze with a thousand lights.

Up and down through the gilded foyer gay couples were walking, and as they walked they talked of the young girl who was to sing that night.

"They say she is very beautiful," said one, "and that she sings like all the birds in the forest."

"She's young," said another, "only 15, the bills say. And yet she has studied under all the masters, and they pronounced her wonderful."

I am sure you have guessed by this time that the singer was no other than our little girl of the alley, Alice Flynn.

It was a daring thing to bring her out in the gay capital before all the critics, but Professor Hale was a man who dared.

He proved that when he first took charge of Alice.

At last it was time for her to appear. She came forward almost as timidly as she first entered the great house on Fifty-ninth street in New York.

The hundreds of people, the dazzling lights, the sudden burst of applause and the hush of expectation which followed it were all so confusing that Alice was bewildered.

Her first impulse was to turn and run, but then she remembered what Professor Hale had said to her:

"I am looking forward to the greatest triumph of my life to-night. You must not disappoint me."

He was standing in the flies now, breathless watching her, and Alice said to herself: "I must not fail!"

And indeed she did not. She sang with a full voice, and the great audience sat silent and in tears.

Then from a thousand lips came the "Bravo" bravo! Call her back! Encore! encore!

When Alice came forward the second time she found herself confronted by a barricade of roses, which her enthusiastic audience had piled in front of the footlights.

She never knew what made her do it. She hadn't thought of the old song for years. But it came to her now, and without any assistance from the orchestra she sang:

Of all the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day,
And that's the day that comes between
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"I'll give you this if you'll take me to your grandmother. Will you go now?"

"Oh, won't I, just!" exclaimed Alice, and she scrambled over the wheel of the cart.

"Come right this way."

The professor gingerly picked his way down the dirty steps into the dingy cellar which Alice called home. Sitting on an old rocking chair, smoking a rank-smelling pipe, was a very old woman. She was so nearly blind that she didn't notice at first that Alice had company.

She heard the footsteps, and began:

"I think it's time ye was a-gittin' home, you good-for-nothin' little trollop. An' if ye ain't brought the price of a sup o' tay and a bit o' bacon it will be the worse for ye."

"I've brought a gentleman with me," said Alice. "He wanted to come and see you, and he's a quarter for your tea and bacon. He give it to me for bringin' him."

The old woman lifted her shaking head and looked at the professor with watery bloodshot eyes. The professor didn't waste any words.

"Madam," he said, "this little girl has a wonderful voice. I want to take her home and teach her to sing. Are you willing that she should go?"

"And what would I be doin' without her?" whined the old woman. "And me wif the rheumatism that bad I can't be puttin' my foot to the floor."

"Well," said the professor, "here's a \$3 bill that I'll give you. And I'll send you that amount each week if you will let me have the little girl."

The old woman hesitated a little at first, thinking that perhaps the professor would accept her offer. But when she saw that he had no such intention she accepted eagerly enough. And then the gentleman took Alice by the hand and led her away, while the grandmother sat mumbling over the crisp new green-back, without so much as giving her a word of farewell.

Alice began to be frightened. She commenced to cry and kept on crying, even when the cart stopped and the professor led her up to the front of a beautiful house looking right off on the park.

She still cried and begged him to let her go back to her miserable alley and her wretched old grandmother. She didn't feel any better when she got inside of the hall and stood on the soft carpet among the pretty light-colored flowers. You see she wasn't used to it.

The professor stepped to the foot of the stairs and called:

"Come down here, Kitty. I want you."

And Kitty came, a beautiful little yellow-haired fairy, all in ribbons and lace, wailing, as she ran downstairs:

"That was all."

COLOSSAL STATUES.

SPECIMENS OF THE WORK OF SCULPTORS IN REMOTE AGES.

Some of the Gigantic Stone Figures Found in the Old World.—The Colossus of Rhodes.—A Music Making Granite Image. Remains the Great.

Among the statues, images of heroes and the gods, and of symbolic figures that sculptors have fashioned of stone or metal from remote ages, some are distinguished and attract special attention on account of their great size. Some are found in distant and almost inaccessible places, others are in cities and museums, while a few exist only in the pages of history.

Under the successors of Alexander the taste for colossal statues enjoyed a "boom." Colossus came into being in numerous places. The most famous was at Rhodes. This was by a pupil of Apollonius, and is ranked among the seven wonders of the world. Pliny writes that it was seventy cubits, or about one hundred and thirty-two feet tall. It is said to have been placed on piers at the entrance of the port, as shown in the illustration, so that vessels sailed between the legs when entering or leaving Rhodes. Fifty-one years after being erected it was overturned by an earthquake, and lay prostrate for 900 years, when, in 652, it was destroyed by Arabs and the metal exchanged with Jews for gold.

The first colossal figure met in traveling through Egypt is the sphinx, beside the pyramids of Gizeh. The body is of a lion, with a human head crouching in a plain of sand. It has the appearance of being the guardian of the pyramids. The sphinx is ninety feet above the sand. The face, including the hair, is twenty-six feet high. In the sixteenth century Prospero Alpino, who beheld it intact, wrote highly of the beauty of the features, and Abdallah, a learned Arab physician, who saw it 400 years before, praised warmly the sweetness of the mouth and expression carried in the smile. This is all lost now, as the nose is gone and the rest of the face badly defaced. The sphinx is supposed to have been chiseled 1650 years B. C., by order of Thoutmosis IV, to honor the memory of his father. Some historians, however, take the ground that the sphinx existed in the time of Cheops, prior to the great pyramids bearing the name of the prince.

The sound giving statue of Memnon, which was early overturned by an earthquake, but restored by Septimius Severus, easily follows the Sphinx. This colossal is now without a face, the forehead, nose and mouth having disappeared. The chest arms and legs are also broken and crumbling. Not far away is the statue of Amenophis. The two great figures are near Ramessum, on the left bank of the Nile, and are each sixty feet in height. They are all that remain of the palace of Amenophis III. Each statue is on a base of red granite as high as a four story house. It was in Nero's reign that the musical propensities of the Memnon came to light. Refer to almost any one of the ancient histories, and the melodious sounds that the Memnon gives forth at sunrise will be found spoken of. Tacitus compares them to the ring made by breathing the strings of a lyre. On the Memnon legs and base are seventy-two hieroglyphs, the earliest in Nero's time, dated A. D. 44, and the last 130 years after, in the reign of Septimius Severus. The most famous inscription is that of the Emperor Adrian, who in 130 went with the Empress Sabina to upper Egypt. Their names, half in Latin and half in Greek, are still distinctly visible.

The renown of the speaking Memnon was much increased under the Antonines, and pilgrims came to make offerings at its feet, never doubting that the sounds were other than the voice of Memnon, the hero of Homer, the king of the east, saluting his mother, Aurora, each morning at the sun's rising. Science in recent years has "laid out" the romance of mythology in the most prosaic way, by finding that the stones in the statue gave out different noises when the sun began to shine on them after the cool and dew of the night.

Luxor is an Arab village, which gives its name to the ruins in the midst of which it is established. These ruins are the remains of the grand palaces constructed, one by Ramesses the Great, the other by Amenophis-Memnon of the eighteenth dynasty. The latter is the more ancient; the palace of Ramesses-Sesostris is of later date.

The entrance to the palace of Ramesses is of incomparable grandeur. Against the entrance stand four colossal statues representing Ramesses the Great. They are each sculptured of a single block of Syene granite of mingled red and black. They are seated upon cubical stones, one in the center, the other three on the sides. They are leaning against a little obelisk. They are forty-three feet high. Although they are much disfigured and dilapidated, one recognizes the high head dress in the form of a mitre, the collars that encircle their necks, the legends engraved upon the robes, fastened by a belt around the waist. These four Colosses, sitting in majestic silence at the gates of the palace, must have produced a most imposing effect.

Within one of the ruined courts lie the remains of a gigantic statue of Ramesses the Great. In one block we have the head, chest and arms as far as the elbow; in another the stomach and thighs. The left hand has been found, and also one of the feet. The head has preserved its form; the different shapes of the head dress are easily distinguishable, but the face is hopelessly mutilated. It is almost impossible to give the exact height of this Colossus. The ear is nearly four feet long. The distance from one ear to the other, across the face, is seven feet. The circumference of the arm below the elbow is sixteen feet. Although it was seated this statue ought to have been, without its pedestal, which is still in its place, in the sixty feet in height. It was composed of rose granite of a single stone weighing more than 1,000,000 kilograms.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Russian Superstition.

The Russians were the last European race to be converted to Christianity, and are still within a distance of heathenism that is easily measurable. It is, therefore, little to be wondered at that a number of singular superstitions should still survive among the peasantry rather like those prevailing in France and England during the Middle Ages. The Russian journals are not much read in this country, but if they were more within the linguistic resources of English readers eager for novelties they would be much sought after. Novelties have been reported, issued at not a few items of news reported. Had newspapers been published in A. D. 1400 in London, they would, we fancy, have frequently chronicled similar events to those we find recorded in the columns of the Russian press today. Since the time of Dadaus flying men have been objects of suspicion, and we should certainly advise ourselves to be on our guard against such reports. 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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWING, Editor and Proprietor

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

The report of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh census, concerning the operations of the census office service, since June, 1889, explains in detail the vast amount of work that already has been done preliminary to the active field work to begin next year.

The method inaugurated by the office and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, will not only bring the best work and leave the Superintendent free to act with great rapidity when the demand is greatest for clerks, but is in the line of practical civil service reform. Several important reports of the Eleventh census will be ready for publication during the Fall and Winter of 1890, and the Superintendent makes a suggestion, which if adopted by Congress, will secure, he thinks, the publication of the volumes speedily after they are ready for the printer. The plan is to have the volumes printed by private contract only, having the census office print and publish them itself. The work preliminary to the enumeration is well in hand. The population schedule has been prepared, and in addition to the information called for by the Tenth census the schedule will ascertain what language is spoken by every person ten years of age and upward, how long adult males of foreign birth have been in the United States, and whether they are "naturalized," how many children each married woman has and how many living, and the classification by race will include mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons.

Among the important new features is a special study of the birth and death rates, and the principal causes of the deaths of twenty-four of our largest cities; a special study of the influences of race upon fecundity and mortality, and a special study of the relations of occupation to the death rates and to the particular causes of death.

Inquiry regarding names, organization and length of service of surviving veterans of the rebellion who served the United States, will call for a report of eight volumes of 1,000 pages each.

The statistics of agriculture, it is expected, will be more complete than ever before, and many include some new features in relation to irrigation, dairy and poultry products, ranch cattle and the number of animals other than those on farms.

The preliminary work in the division of manufactures indicate that the statistics will be more complete and accurate than the country has ever had before.

SILVER IS AN AMERICAN PRODUCT.

We are pleased to note the following editorial in the October number of the Textile Record of America—a journal published in Philadelphia, of large circulation and commanding influence among the textile manufacturers of the United States. Its specialty is not finance, but the editor is evidently loyal to American silver and American prosperity:

The influence of silver upon prices of commodities is not generally recognized, but it deserves very close attention from the American public and particularly from manufacturers. There can be no doubt, we think, that the depression of prices of articles which has prevailed for several years is chiefly due to the discrediting of silver by Germany and the subsequent suspension of the operations of the Latin Union. The effect of these movements was to enhance the value of gold by increasing the demand for it, and at the same time to strengthen the prevalent disposition to measure everything by the gold standard. Thus it came about that more silver bullion, more cloth, more iron, more wheat, more of everything produced by human industry, was required to buy a gold dollar. Or, to turn the thing the other way, a gold dollar would buy a greater quantity of any of the materials of industry—that is to say, the prices of the latter were thrust downward. Now, if England and Germany could be induced to put the two metals on an equal footing and the Latin States once more should stand together in the matter of silver coinage, the value of silver would advance, the value of gold would decrease, and the prices of all commodities would increase. Less labor would be required to get a gold dollar, or, to put it the other way, a gold dollar would buy less of the fruits of labor—prices in short would advance. In this view the importance of the policy of our Government is strictly adhering to the coinage of silver is evident. But for this the prices of silver and of other articles would tumble further. The assertion may be ventured that the abandonment of this policy would inflict frightful injury upon the country and would make really hopeless the acceptance of bimetalism by the mono-metallic nations. Silver is an American product, and it is good Americanism for us to stand loyally by it.

Found Among Rubbish.

The records, files and rubbish are being uncovered in the Interior Department. Commissioner Groff is having the musty records of the Land Office overhauled and put in shape so that the office force and the public may have easy access to them. While the clerks were engaged in clearing out what appeared to be rubbish in a neglected corner of the office they came across a bundle of dingy papers. On inspection they proved to be cash applications to purchase lands in Winemans district, Indiana, and dated as far back as December, 1849. The papers have been called for on several occasions by Congressional committees and have been missing for several years and of late had been given up for lost. Commissioner Groff is having a lot of commendable work done in his office which will make the records more accessible for the public.

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1889.

To the Editor of the NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

When in St. Louis in July last I, in an interview with a reporter of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, proposed and advised that a National Silver Convention be held in that city. On the 22d of July my interview was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the same day several reporters were sent out to interview their leading citizens. The responses were many and all agreed on my proposition. Committees were appointed and everything now ready for a National Silver Convention to be held in St. Louis on November 28th. To the St. Louis Post-Dispatch we are all now indebted for the untiring perseverance to make this important meeting possible.

The Chairman of the several committees are: On Call and Address, James Campbell; on Invitation, Edwards Whitaker; on Arrangements, Julius D. Ables; on Transportation, L. A. Coquard; on Entertainment, J. J. Mullally; on Finance, A. J. Well; on Hotels, John Mallord; on Press and Press Correspondence, A. E. Elliott; on Reception, Hon. D. B. Francis. Up to this day the list of speakers on the subject to be dwelt upon as furnished by the Secretary of the Convention are:

1. What effect has the demonetization of silver had in respect to Indian competition with our farmers and manufacturers, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada.

2. What effect has the demonetization of silver had upon our mining industry, Hon. Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

3. What would the effect be of restoring silver to unlimited coinage, Hon. Richard P. Brand, of Missouri.

4. Will the free coinage of silver result in making this country a dumping ground for the surplus silver of the world if there is any surplus? General Conrad Jordan of New York.

5. So long as the United States remains a creditor nation, can there be any reasonable fear that this country would be called upon to part with either gold or silver to any dangerous extent? Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky.

6. Should not a portion of the National Bank reserve and security for circulation be kept in silver? John Thompson, Esq., of New York.

7. Should not silver certificates be issued on bullion at par value the same as is being done with gold? Wm. P. St. Johns, Esq., New York.

8. On the silver and gold question and a plea for bimetalism, Ivan C. Michels, Washington, D. C.

9. Has gold appreciated or silver depreciated in value? Hon. E. Wolcott and Hon. G. G. Symes, both of Colorado.

I have every reason to believe that this National Silver Convention will be a representative one, and its power will be felt here in Washington during the next Congress.

IVAN C. MICHELS.

Washington, D. C.

THE TRIUMPH OF SILVER.

The Silver Dollar truthfully portrays the financial situation in the annexed:

The triumph of silver is near at hand. Nearly 17 years ago, by a base conspiracy, silver was demonetized in the United States. For five long years not a silver dollar was coined by the mints of this country. The gold bugs had complete control. Germany had been converted to their cause, and Bismarck had struck a blow at France that came back like a boomerang on Germany again, and financial distress prevailed all over Europe. Following the demonetization of silver in the United States in 1873 came the great panic of that year, which brought about wide-spread ruin. Not again until 1879 did prosperity begin to dawn upon the country. In 1878 we again began the coinage of silver under the Bland bill, which compelled the Government to coin 2,000,000 of dollars per month, and permitted any amount above that up to \$4,000,000 per month. But strange as it may appear every Secretary of the Treasury, from 1878 to the present hour, has refused to coin over \$2,000,000 per month—and every President, whether Democrat or Republican, has held the mints to limited coinage. With that, however, we have kept even with the contraction of the National Bank notes, and have added a few millions to our circulating medium, merely enough to keep the great financial panic off of the commercial world. But the nation has grown, as population has increased, the money volume of the country has grown smaller and smaller per capita until now business is in a measure paralyzed for want of money, and we are going on into a panic in 1891—unless silver is re-monetized and the mints thrown open again to free and unlimited coinage. Our claims are fairly positive, at least they are producing enough of the precious metals to give us prosperity. If Congress will only allow our gold and silver to be coined as fast as it is mined and put into circulation as money. The people at large are studying this silver question now intelligently. They have discovered that something is wrong in our finances, for they know that they are not prospering as they should. They find by this limited coinage and demonetization of silver that our farmers and our cotton growers are being robbed to the tune of at least \$200,000,000 a year. They propose to stand it no longer, but to demand of Congress more money, and that that money shall be in gold and silver as it is mined. They are getting determined that silver bullion shall not be shipped out of the country for the benefit of other nations, and hence it is that they will assemble in a great national silver convention in St. Louis on November 28th to study this question more closely and to take such action as will compel Congress to do justly. The gold bugs have nearly ruined this country, and would have succeeded but for silver. Hence it is the people are determined that silver shall triumph, and with it will come joy and relief to the entire nation.

Chinese Smuggler Captured.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 12.—Constable Ellsworth captured a Chinaman from Ensenada, who had a value containing a number of packages of opium, on which were Chinese stamps, showing that smuggling is being carried on between Lower California and this country. The Chinaman was looked up to await trial.

The Boys Still Exercising.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Stockton 10, Sacramento 1.

W. U. T. CO. TO WANAMAKER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following correspondence was made public to-day:

"New York, Nov. 12, 1889.

To Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—

I have your favor of October 30th, enclosing your official order of same date purporting to fix the rates for the Government telegraph service of the fiscal year. The order has had all the careful and deliberate consideration that an official document from such a high source is entitled to receive, and after such full consideration the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors has expressed itself unanimously in a preamble and resolution, a copy of which I enclose to you herewith. From the rates fixed last year, which were not remunerative, your present order makes an average reduction of a fraction over 40 per cent. On messages transmitted less than 400 miles, which embrace the larger number of Government messages, the reduction is 50 per cent, and on transcontinental messages the reduction is from 50 to 25 cents each on the minimum message, or 60 per cent. On the Signal Service of the War Department, commonly known as the "weather reports," the reduction is one-sixth, or something over 16 per cent. The statement upon which you presume that no question can arise as to the fairness of these reductions is that the reduced rates hereby determined are practically the same as those upon which one of the divisions or departments of your company, as well as one of its principal competitors, transacted business for the public generally for a considerable time. The fact that the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, a small organization belonging to this company, did for a time meet the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company in sending messages short distances, and between very few points, at 10 cents, is no evidence that no loss of money was involved. If those companies had made, as you propose, a rate of 10 cents between all points less than 400 miles, distant from each other, the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph system would have been sold out by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a bad investment long before it was sold, and that rate would have reduced the earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company below its actual expenses in that important department of our business. If the entire message business of this company for the fiscal year just closed had been sent at the rates named in our circular our total receipts from that source would have been about \$4,000,000 less than the actual cost of transmitting that business. If the messages sent by the Government were equal in number for the several distances the rate named in your circular would average 15 cents for the minimum message of 10 body words, estimating 10 words free for address and signature, but as very much the greater number would be sent distances under 400 miles, and at the lowest rate established, it is probable that an average of 15 cents would allow for two or three additional body words in each message. If the whole of the \$4,108,328 messages sent during the last year had given us but an average of 15 cents, the aggregate revenue for transmitting messages would have been \$3,116,248 90. Our total expenses were \$14,565,162 51. After deducting from the expenses the amount paid other lines, the refunds and uncollected items, the rental and operating cost of our Atlantic and Cuba cables, the cost of maintaining lines, and the rental for and expenses of the gold and stock and commercial news departments, there are still left as strictly pertaining to the handling of messages, \$12,118,561 12, which the entire revenue, at the rates you name, would lack over \$4,000,000 of meeting expenses, even if the Government messages were much longer than I estimate and should yield—which is scarcely possible—an average of 20 cents each, and all our business were done at the rate there would still be a deficit of about \$2,000,000 in that department of our service. Commodore Vanderbilt once met the attack of a competing line of steamers by establishing a passenger rate of 10 cents between New York and Albany. Nobody supposed that 10 cents was a remunerative rate for so long a passage, but the move proved effective, because it enabled the Commodore to buy the competing line without paying a speculative price for it. Such a course is sometimes entailed by circumstances upon the company. Competing companies are often forced, not for business profit, but to force us to buy them out or to retire from the field. When such a competition occurs it is a transient and isolated feature of our message business. To seize upon one such feature, and so far as your office as an umpire may control, to make that a basis of a rate to be charged on Government business, seems to us not judicial but vindictive. It is in this view you have taken which we especially regret. We may seem to deserve reprobation, but the statute under which you are working is judicial and not penal. The award made annually by your predecessors has sometimes subjected us to injustice, but we could ascribe no erroneous judgment in the fixing of a rate designed to remunerate us for the service, but which in fact imposed a loss upon us. We have borne the loss in such cases without complaint, even yielding to the wish of the Departments to have the messages sent by them not confined to the definition of the

statute, but to include all their official business. Upon the present occasion a course is pursued which gives your high official sanction to an attitude towards us which we consider so unjust and so well calculated to operate prejudicially to our general telegraph business that we feel compelled to enter our earnest protest against it. The further course you suggest of a board of arbitration is within what we have always proffered. We have stood ready always to supply to the incumbent of your office the fullest opportunity for search into the cost of telegraphic business and to accept freely his impartial judgment. If you prefer to delegate that judgment to a board composed as you suggest, leaving the rates for this year to be governed by that result, we shall be glad to meet it. Respecting the personal interviews referred to in your letter, I regret that there was a misunderstanding as to any positive engagement to see you again after our last conference. When we separated you asked if you should see me again. I answered that I did not know of any good that could come of further conference, but that if I found time in the forenoon of the next day I would make a short call. The next morning I had some business at our telegraph office, and on returning to my hotel I learned that you had called and expressed regrets at my going out. If I had then the least intimation that you intended to call on me I should certainly have awaited your arrival. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

NORTH GAZER,

"President of the Western Union Telegraph Company."

Following are the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee on November 6, 1889:

"WHEREAS, On the 29th day of June, 1889, the Postmaster-General of the United States officially announced to telegraph companies that under the provisions of the Act of July 24, 1866, they would be required to transmit the official messages of the United States for a compensation of 1 mill for each word, without regard to distance, a price which could in no case be said to compensate the service; and

"Whereas, On the 30th day of October, 1889, the Postmaster-General, by public circular, set forth rates as established under the provisions of said Act, which rates also are materially below the necessary cost to this company and to others of transmitting the messages of the United States; and

"Whereas, The company is obliged to consider the enforcement of said rates as a confiscation of its property to that extent, and is advised that obvious injustice under said Act is remedial at law,

"Resolved, That this company will transmit as heretofore, with due priority and diligence, all telegrams between the several Departments of the Government and their officers and agents. But this company will not accept as final payment the rates above established until its rights in that regard have received such 'forthright' consideration as it may be able to secure, and the President of this company is hereby directed to file a copy of this, our protest, with the heads of the several Executive Departments of the United States."

The Colorado Storm.

Special to the JOURNAL.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 13.—No further particulars have been received to-day regarding the damage and loss of life by the last snow storm. A number of cattle have been interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press to-day. They hardly think their loss will be as great as at first supposed. The heaviest losses will be sheep men, whose herds have been greatly thinned out. The Denver & Fort Worth road got their passenger trains through to-day, the first in eleven days. There is a light snow falling to-night.

More Land for the People.

Special to the JOURNAL.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—A special from Vermillion Reservation, in Northern Minnesota, says the Boise Fort Chippewas have accepted the proposition of the Government in regard to taking land in severalty, and for that purpose have ceded to the United States their reservation, embracing about 116,000 acres.

The Flyers at Napa.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NAPO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Hickock and Marvin, the trainers, arrived to-day with the famous trotters Sunol, Palo Alto, Adonis, Stamboul, Phalaris, Bowbells and Sport. They will drive all the horses Saturday and attempt to beat previous records. Marvin denies the report that Sunol has been sold to Bonner. He says the mare is not likely to be sold outside of California.

L. B. Frankel Dead.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—L. B. Frankel, a stockbroker, died this morning after an illness of several months. He was a member of the firm of L. B. Frankel, of San Francisco and Virginia City, which failed in 1886 for a large amount. A wife, son and daughter survive him.

Sensible Resolutions.

Special to the JOURNAL.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—In the Silver Convention to-day resolutions were adopted favoring St. Louis as the place for holding the World's Fair. Another resolution adopted recommended Congress to provide for the coinage of at least \$4,000,000 of silver each month.

A Flour Mill Burned.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13.—The Elk Grove flour mill, owned by Hill and Bauer, at Elk Grove, this county, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss over \$10,000, insurance about \$4,000. The fire was started by tramps.

Is It Black Bart?

Special to the JOURNAL.

ROCKBURG, Oct. 13.—A lone highwayman held up the Coon Bay stage to-day. He cut open the registered letters and pouches and rifled them of their contents.

The Railroad Debt.

Special to the JOURNAL.

KIRKMAN CITY, Nov. 13.—In an interview this evening Senator Frye said (two things had been determined upon by the Senate Committee by the pending investigation. First—the Government's security for the debt of the Pacific roads was ample. Second—the business of the roads indicated that the debts could be paid if a reasonable extension of time was given by the Government. It was probable therefore the Committee would recommend an extension of time, say fifty years, during which the debts could be lifted; the retirement of the debts by annual payments based on a certain percentage of the net earnings of the roads.

Made a Bad Job of It.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WOODBURY, Nov. 13.—Joseph M. Hillman was hanged here to-day for the murder of a peddler. When the body shot up into air a distance of 15 feet the noose failed to tighten and the rope slipped around on the wretched man's neck. He groaned and shrieked, and his words could almost be distinguished. He struggled with his arms and finally succeeded in sufficiently freeing his hands to almost reach the rope. The hangman reached up to the noose and finally succeeded in getting it around so the weight of the body rested on the throat, and life was slowly strangled out of the condemned man.

A Good Brother.

Special to the JOURNAL.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Ex-Mayor John Carmichael, of Malster, assigned to-day for the benefit of his creditors. This was the result of aiding his brother Daniel, in making the latter's forged papers good.

BORN.

LINN—In Reno, Nov. 12, 1889, to the wife of A. L. Linn, a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

M'KISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN PIPER.....Lesse.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Wednesday Eve., Nov. 20, 1889!

THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's own dramatization of her beautiful story,

Little Lord Fauntleroy!

Under the direction of Mr. F. H. French, of the Grand Opera House, and Broadway Theatre, New York, and Mr. Al. Hayman, of the Palace Theatre, New California Theatre, San Francisco.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy's" Record:
420 nights in London and still running!
275 nights in New York
107 nights in Boston

And Packed the Theaters in Chicago, San Francisco, and Other Large Cities.

Every mother will like this pretty play.—N. Y. Times.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Dress Circle—adaptation.....\$1 00
Orchestra Seats.....50
Saloon Reserved.....1 00
Admission to Saloon.....50
Private Boxes.....5 00

The sale of seats for this great event begins Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 10 A. M. at Naby's.

Estimates Made and Good Work Done at Lowest Possible Prices.

1868. 1889.

The Pioneer Clothier of Reno.

After Twenty-one Years of Experience in the Clothing Line.

M. NATHAN.

The Pioneer of Placerville, opens a stock this Fall.

NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED

In This Market

I CAN FIT YOU WITH ANYTHING YOU WANT

from a pair of cheap socks to the finest suit of clothes manufactured, at prices that defy competition.

Give Me a Call and Be Convinced.

M. NATHAN.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Reno.

J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Buggies and Haddie Horses

—TO LET—

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

DANCING SCHOOL

MR. AND MRS. F. RIEGE HUTH WILL

open a Dancing School at Armory, 414, corner Virginia and Second Street, on November 12, 1889.

Children's class will meet every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ladies' class will meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Sing a lesson for Gentlemen & Lady\$ 75

For reasons.....2 00

Children's single lesson.....1 00

Four lessons for children.....1 00

Mt. and Mrs. F. RIEGEHUTH, Teachers.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE RENO

Water Company has been authorized to enforce the rules and regulations of the company, by order of the President, signed

RENO WATER CO.

F. LEVY & BRO.

RENO'S ATTRACTION,

F. LEVY & BRO.'S

Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.

LARGEST STOCK,

FINEST GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

H. J. THYES.

H. J. THYES,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and

Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idaho Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs.

I also handle Bier Beer from Boos, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied.

Good delivered free of charge in town.

FIRST-CLASS SIDEBOARD.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a

Specialty.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

—N. P. JAKUES—

Thompson's New Block, - - - Reno, Nevada.

DEALER IN

STOVES, HARDWARE,

Agricultural Implements, Wagons, and All Goods Usually Kept

IN A FIRST-CLASS STORE.

Sole Agent, State of Nevada, for the Deering Mower.

All Kinds of Rakes, Both Single and Double.

CARTS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING A SPECIALTY.—Having had a practical experience of over thirty years in plumbing, tin and copper work, I believe that can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their orders.

Estimates Made and Good Work Done at Lowest Possible Prices.

1868. 1889.

HODGKINSON,

DRUGGIST!

SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS

TOILET SOAP.

Patent Medicines, and

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 CENTS PER WEEK.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains
at Reno.The following table gives the time of arrival and
departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN	ARRIVE	DEPART
Central Pacific		
No. 1, eastbound express	6:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
No. 2, westbound express	8:45 p.m.	9:05 p.m.
No. 3, eastbound express	8:30 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
No. 4, westbound express	7:15 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Virginia & Truckee		
No. 1, westbound	8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
No. 2, eastbound	11:45 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Stevia & California		
Express and freight	7:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains
at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVE	DEPART
San Francisco and Reno	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Cal. (west of Truckee), Or. & W.	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Truckee and Lake Tahoe	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Eastern Nevada and States	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Virginia, Carson, Glenbrook	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Moore, Reno and Alpine coun-	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
ties, Cal., Colorado, Quincy	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
and points north	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Butte Meadows (freight)	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Donah, Lyon, Nevada and	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Nye counties, Nev.	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.

RECEIVED.

Judge Leonard returned yesterday morning
from the Bay.The 12 o'clock circuit of the electric light
was off last night.McKay & McCullough bought 2,100
wethers of Harvey Douglas yesterday.W. L. Cox, money order clerk at the
Reno postoffice, has returned from his Cal-
ifornia visit.Mrs. Otto Hartung returned yesterday
from the Bay, where she has been purchas-
ing a holiday stock for the Palace Bakery.Look at Fredrick's new ad. Every ar-
ticle to be found in a first-class jewelry
store can be obtained at this establish-
ment. The house is a credit to Reno.Charles E. Cook, Secretary of the Bal-
dwin Theatre, San Francisco, and out on the
road heralding the Little Lord Fauntleroy
company, was in Reno yesterday making
the necessary arrangements for the appear-
ance here next Wednesday evening.

New V. & T. Time-Table.

The V. & T. new time-table goes into ef-
fect next Monday, the 18th inst. Trains
will run as follows: Train No. 1, passen-
ger, east-bound, will leave Reno at 10:20
a. m., arrive at Carson at 11:35, leave
Carson at 11:45, arriving at Virginia at 1:10
p. m. West-bound passenger, No. 2, will
leave Virginia at 6:20 p. m., arrive at
Carson at 7:35, depart at 7:45, arrive at
Reno at 9 p. m. West-bound local pas-
senger, No. 4, will leave Virginia at 7:45
a. m., arrive at Carson at 9:20, depart at
9:30, arrive at Reno at 11:40. East-bound
passenger No. 3, will leave Reno at 1:45
p. m., arrive at Carson at 4 p. m., arrive
at Virginia at 5:10 p. m.

At the Opera House.

Patti Rossa was welcomed by a good
audience last night. It is a pity that such
a sparkling artist should be tied up
to such a supposititious company, and pro-
ducing through the country such a plot-
less and senseless play as "Bob." With
a good piece and proper support, Patti
would soon make a fortune, for she is in-
deed the light comedy queen of America,
far superior to what Lotta ever was. There
is a sparkle and artistic finish to every-
thing she does.

"Chat Social."

Professor and Mrs. Jackson gave a "chat
social" in honor of Miss Wakeley, of Santa
Cruz, at their residence Tuesday evening.
A good time followed, and after refresh-
ments were served, about 12 o'clock, the
party broke up with a vote that a very
pleasant evening had been spent. Among
those present were Professors Hillman,
Miller and Devol, S. J. Hodgkinson, Mr.
Van Hattlington and Mr. Moran, and Misses
Sims, Devol, Rhodes, Miller and Pinnig-
er.

The Masquerade.

For the Knights of Honor ball on Thurs-
day night there will be over 100 com-
petitors for the first prizes. The specta-
tors are promised the grandest evening's
entertainment ever given in Reno. Tickets
can be procured for masqueraders at Na-
by's, R. Herz, I. Fredrick and S. Enrich.
Spectators' tickets will be sold at the Pa-
lacio on the evening of the ball.

Card of Thanks.

At the regular meeting of the W. C. T.
U. on Tuesday, November 12, the following
resolution was adopted: That our thanks
be tendered to the citizens of Reno and
vicinity for their constant attendance and
valuable aid, financially and otherwise, to
the series of lectures given by Major
George A. Milton in Reno last week.

A. C. Sessions, Secretary

An Eagle.

An eagle was seen yesterday on the top
of a tree on the road to the race track.
The Journal wants to stand off the Exam-
iner's bait, and offers a reward of a bird's-
eye view of Reno to the hunter who will
bring the bird to the Journal office.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken
of your rest by a sick child suffering and
crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so,
send at once and get a bottle of Mrs.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children
Teething. Its value is incalculable. It
will relieve the poor little sufferer imme-
diately. Dropped upon it, mothers there,
is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery
and colic, regulates the stomach and bow-
els, cures with a few minutes the gum
rashes of infants, and gives tone and en-
ergy to the whole system. Mrs. Win-
slow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teeth-
ing is pleasant to the taste, and is the
prescription of one of the oldest and best
female doctors and physicians in the
United States, and is for sale by all drug
stores throughout the world. Price 25 cents
per bottle.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

MRS. BURNETT'S CHARMING PLAY
TO BE SEEN
HERE.The Sale of Seats Will Begin Next
Monday—A Big Rush
Expected.The story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy"
seems destined to do as much for Mrs.
Francis Hodgson Burnett as "Uncle Tom's
Cabin" did for Mrs. Stowe. While written
for children it is just as interesting to
grown people, and there is no parent whose
eyes will not moisten at the relation of the
"Little Lord's" trials and the patient
sweetness with which they were borne, and
no child who will not be deeply impressed
with his truthful simplicity and manly
heroism.In its dramatization the pathos of the
story is rather enhanced than otherwise,
and wherever it has been rendered the
mothers have taken the house by storm.
The play has been produced thousands of
times in London, New York, Chicago and
all the larger cities, and those who have
seen it more than once admit to an irre-
sistible impulse to go again. It is the
story of a little boy whose mother, a mod-
est New York lady, had married a Captain
in the English army, who, being a younger
son of a proud old British Peer, was ig-
nored by his father after the marriage.
The young husband died in New York City,
leaving the wife and child but a meager
income. Continuing to live in the little
home where the brief period of marriage
was spent, the boy became the favorite
of the neighborhood. He was no the rock-
ing, jolly little fellow typical of the
aunts and physical development so often
seen, but a timid, refined child, whose
wavy, flaxen hair, deep blue eyes, and
slender form remind one so forcibly of
Bohemian glass that the butcher and
baker treated him with a politeness that
was astonishing even to themselves. The
affection existing between child and mother
was something holy—he only knew her by
the name of "Dearest," and she made him
her religion.When the boy was about 10 years of age
the eldest son of the aristocratic old grand-
father died, leaving the little American
heir to the wealth and title of a noble old
English house. Transplanted to England
at this tender age, the magic of his manner,
his sweet gentility and childish frankness
won him not only the affection of the as-
tute old grandfathers but the love and admi-
ration of the tenantry upon all his vast es-
tates.The play appeals to all that is good in
every child and parent, and is the most
perfect example of purity and manliness in
childhood which we believe has yet been
published. So great was the effect of the
book in England that Mr. Gladstone is
said to have presented a thousand copies
to the children of his various friends, and
Lord Randolph Churchill made presents of
five hundred of them on last Christmas.
The Little Lord Fauntleroy will be rendered
in Reno on next Wednesday night and no
one should fail to attend the performance.
The company that will present this great
success here is the same that appeared at
the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco. The
sale of seats for this great event will not
begin till Saturday next. The inquiries
for seats have been quite numerous and a
great rush for seats is expected.

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George
Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and
Bottling works, will deliver in
Reno:
Soda, cream and lemon, per doz. \$ 50
Sarsaparilla, per doz. 50
Ginger ale, per doz. 75
Sarsaparilla and Iron, per doz. 75
Peach bottled beer, per case 3 50
Fredericksburg San Jose beer, per case 3 50

Notice.

All parties for whom I have put in out-
side closets will please see that the under-
ground valves and traps are properly
protected from the frost. Pack with cast
away carpets or any woolen material.
Don't fill with dirt. N. P. JacquesJ. W. Hulse has established himself in
the boot and shoe shop formerly occupied
by Wm. Hart in the Postoffice, where he
is prepared to do all kinds of stylish
work at the lowest prices. Ladies' foot-
wear a specialty. Repairing neatly and
quickly done.Excellent, reliable and economical are the
words and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt.
Every house and store should have them.
Call and inspect before purchasing.

SEN. PAYNE'S SUCCESSOR.

CALVIN S. BRICE MENTIONED
AS THE MOST AVAIL-
ABLE MAN.He Has the Deepest Barrel, and Is
Willing to Open It to Gain
His Ends.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—There
was a great deal of talk to-day about the
successorship of Senator Payne, of Ohio.
At first it was believed that John R. Mc-
Lean, proprietor of the Cincinnati En-
quirer, would make an effort to secure the
position, as he was a well-known aspirant
at the time of Mr. Payne's election, but
Mr. McLean, who resides in Washington,
says he would not have the place if it was
tendered him without being sought, as he
has not now as exalted an opinion of the
United States Senatorship as he had five
years ago.Ohio Republicans and Democrats alike
now in the National Capital believe that
Calvin S. Brice, will be Senator Payne's
successor. Brice is a personal friend of
the Payne's and the Whitneys and his
election would mean the elevation of the
Payne-Whitney families and put him in a
position which would enable him to assist
ex-Secretary Whitney in securing the Pres-
idential nomination in 1892. Brice is
many times a millionaire, and the Paynes
and Whitneys are regular mines of wealth.
If General Brice does not make an effort
to secure the Senatorship, it will, in the
minds of many people here, be regarded as
an indication that Whitney will not make
an effort to secure the Presidential nomina-
tion, but if he should enter the fight and
succeed it will be taken as a notice to the
Hill-Cleveland crowd that the Payne-Brice
combination are in the arena for 1892 and
will likely include Governor-elect Camp-
bell, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidential
nomination.There is talk here of Chairman Neal,
John A. McMahon and John H. Thomas,
well-known Ohio Democrats, but there
would be nothing behind those people be-
yond their personal ambition.There is less concern in Washington
about the Ohio Senatorship than there is
over the losses which will follow in the
Lower House of Congress when the Dem-
ocratic Legislature of Ohio redistricts the
State. It is conceded that the Democrats
intend to practically reverse the present
order of representation of the two political
parties in Congress from that State. At
present there are sixteen Republicans and
five Democrats in the House. It is ad-
mitted by Republicans that Ohio can be re-
districted so as to give the Democrats at
least thirteen or fourteen Congressmen and
leave the Republicans but seven or eight.Among those the Democrats hope to re-
elect to their district out of Congress are Mc-
Kinley, Butterworth, Morey and Kennedy,
some of the most distinguished members
of the delegation.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

The Colony Will Give a Dinner Thank-
sgiving Day.

(Copyrighted 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.)

New York Herald Cable.—Special to the Journal.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—There was a meeting
to-day at the American Legation in Moh-
ren Strasse to decide upon the best way of
celebrating Thanksgiving. A dinner was
finally decided upon, and a committee of
18 leading American residents is in charge
of the arrangements.Minister Phelps was recently presented
to Princess Frederick Charles, the widow of
famous Red Prince, at a special audience
granted for the purpose in the splendid
palace of the hero at Zieten Platz and
Wilhelm Strasse. Everything passed off
well, as is sure to be the case under the
skillful management of Baron Von Weger-
heim, her highness' master of ceremonies.
The Princess was assisted by her lady in
waiting, Madame Von Alvensleben, and
various young ladies of the court. Princess
Frederick Charles has kindly feelings to-
ward Americans on account of the father
son, Prince Frederick Leopold, paid to the
United States in 1888. She is also a great
reader of English. For a while she in-
sisted on Phelps speaking German, but as
the conversation became animated and turned
upon America she used correct and vigor-
ous English. The absence of the vener-
able Madame Von Alvensleben, now in her
89th year, was a great compliment to Min-
ister Phelps, as she is an aunt of Baron
Von Alvensleben, a former German Minis-
ter to Washington, who is an old friend of
the American envoy, by whom he was en-
tertained at dinner. He passed through
Berlin some weeks ago.Among the recent American arrivals here
are Mr. and Mrs. John Parrott, of San
Francisco, a millionaire, who, with their
children and servants, 13 in all, are stop-
ping at the Hotel Royal, in the Unter den
Eichen. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott expect to
remain here all winter, on account of the
educational advantages Berlin offers to their
children.When baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.When she was a child,
She cried for Castoria.When she became a woman,
She clung to Castoria.When she had children,
She gave them Castoria.

WHAT ON EARTH

In the reason people will not, can not or do not
use any difference in cheap nostrums put up by
cheap John Jones or irresponsible parties at
horrible profits rather than take a medicine
of world-wide fame and cannot be sold in
universal satisfaction at a price? No more
time in the world is giving such unspeakable
suffering for anything but the blood-purifier
BLAND PINKETTS. AND BLOOD MAKER,
and every bottle that does not do it will
cost you nothing.

CHRYSLER & SCHMIDT, Druggists.

Yesterday Afternoon's Board.

160 Ophir, 4 55, 4 50	210 Mexican, 3 80
200 Gould & Curry, 1 80, 1 65	100 Best & Belcher, 3 55
330 Con. Cal. & Va., 5 50	450 Savage, 1 55, 1 50
100 Chollar, 1 55	300 Potosi, 1 85, 1 90
75 Hale & Norcross, 3 05, 3 10	200 Crown Point, 2 30
15 Yellow Jacket, 3b, 3 10a	15 Belcher, 3 35, 2 30
15 Imperial, 30b, 3 55a	15 Alpha, 1 40b, 1 45b
15 Montana, 1 10b, 1 15a	100 Sierra Nevada, 2 65
100 Utah, 70b, 75a	50 Ballion, 65c
350 Eschbacher, 60c	300 Seg. Belcher, 1 55
150 Overman, 1	50 Junction, 1 65
100 Union Con., 3 35	100 Alta, 2 10 b, 2 15 a
Julia, 40c b, 45c a	Caladonia, 25c b, 30c a
Silver Hill, 45c b, 50c a	60 Challenge, 2 15
Occidental, 1 20 b	Lady Washington, 35c b, 40c a
Anda, 65c b, 70c a	Scorpion, 25c b, 30c a
Easton Con., 3 30 b	New York Con., 30c b, 35c a
200 West Con. stock, 25c	Eureka Con., 4 15 b
Grand Prize, 75c b	Independence, 40c a
100 Belle Isle, 25c	100 Mt. Diablo, 2 30
100 North Bull. Isle, 1 20 b, 1 15 a	Queen, 80c b, 85c a
Young America North, 45c b, 50c a	100 Commonwealth, 3 05
50 North Commonwealth, 90c	Del Monte, 75c a
200 Bodie, 70c	Bulwer, 35c b, 30c a
Syndicate, 50c b, 10c a	Monro, 50c b, 55c a
Pear, 15c b, 20c a	Crocker, 35c b, 40c a
Peelers, 30c b, 35c a	Weldon, 15c b, 20c a

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,
and whiteness. More economical
than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in
competition with the multitude of low test, short
weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in
this country. Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street,
New York.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements
at 50 cents per week.

America's Discovery.

Nearly four centuries ago
Ouided of Columbus' land,
The Atlantic Ocean, crossed a slow
Vessel, it is strange land.At present time the grandest land
It boasts the continent all
For liberty is granted man
From cradle until fall.In boats now all aboard in town
For new things to explore,
Along the second street sail down
And cast anchor in Geo. Krug, his store.

Dance Saturday Night.

Mr. and Mrs. Riegelbuth will give a social at
the Armory Hall, corner of Second and Virginia
streets, next Saturday evening, Nov. 16, 1889. Ad-
mission for gentlemen 50 cents. Ladies free,
novelty.

Baled Hay for Sale.

Thirty-three tons of baled hay, crop of 1889, for
sale at \$9 per ton. The hay will be delivered from
Pat McQuinn's ranch. For further particulars
enquire at the Journal office or of
ABRAHAM BROES.

Room for Rent.

A room 12 feet by 12 on the lower floor of the
Inverness Hotel, can be rented at a reasonable
price by a good tenant. The woodwork is freshly
painted, and the ceiling and walls papered in the
latest style. Apply to M. V. M. OGDEN,
Reno, Nov. 6, 1889. Inverness Hotel.

House for Sale or Rent.

The residence of ten rooms on a rich Sierra
meadow, formerly occupied by General G. W. Woolen.
Will sell or rent. Apply to
G. W. WOOLEN.

Verdi Roof and Shoe Shop.

F. J. Nagle, manufacturer of fine boots and
shoes, has opened a branch shop at Verdi. Repairing
neatly done. All kinds of work made to order
at bedrock prices. Give him a call. oct27/89

UNION SALOON.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND
SECOND STREETS.

RENO.

CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietors.
The best quality of
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.Fine Billiard and Pool Tables always kept
for the accommodation of guests.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKER, LIVERY, FEED AND SALE
STABLE.

Cor. Elgin and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

TO LET.

Morse's, Elgin and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

And Horse Boarded by the Day, Week or Month
Terms to suit the times.We have also attached a large Hay Yard
with good sheds, also capable of doing stock
work.

SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE
No. 8, K. of P., will be held on the first and third Friday
evenings of each month, commencing at 8 o'clock
sharp. All highlanders in good standing are cordially
invited to attend. By order of the Chancellor
Commander-in-Chief, S. J. HODGKINSON,
oct29/89.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE, No. 19, I. O. O. F.,
will meet at their hall on Chestnut street, over
the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at
8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are
cordially invited to attend.A. RACKER, Secretary. J. R. PHILLIPS, N. G.,
j21-22.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F.,
will meet at their hall on Main street, over
the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at
8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are
cordially invited to attend.

S. JACOBSON, N. G. S. JACOBSON, Secy.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE REGULAR CONVENTIONS OF RENO CHAPTER, No.
7, R. A. M., are held in Masonic Hall on the
evening of the first Thursday in each month, com-
mencing at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members in good
standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the
High Priest, S. J. HODGKINSON, Secy.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, No. 5, A. O. U. W., made
its regular meeting at Masonic Hall Wed-
nesday evening last, and was well attended.D. J. HARRIS, Secretary. ED. TAYLOR, N. W.,
oct27/89.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE
of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe,
The State of Nevada, vs. J. C. CHAPMAN, De-
fendant. You are hereby required to appear in
an action commenced against you as defendant by
J. C. CHAPMAN, in and for the county of Washoe,
State of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe,
and answer the complaint therein within
ten days after the service on you of this summons,
(exclusive of the day of service), if served in said
county, or twenty days if served out of said county,
but within said district, and in all other cases
forty days; or judgment by default will be taken
against you according to the prayer of said com-
plaint. The said action is for the recovery of
judgment and decree of Court annulling the mar-
riage heretofore and now existing between you
and said plaintiff, on the ground of said plaintiff's
fraud and neglect on your part to provide for said
common necessities of life, having the ability
and means on your part to do so, and on the
further ground of extreme cruelty on your part
towards the plaintiff, and for the custody and con-
trol of the minor children of said plaintiff and said
defendant, all of which will more fully appear from
the complaint which is on file in the office of the
Clerk of said Court at Reno, in said county, and to
which you are especially referred.And you are further notified, that if you fail to
appear and answer as aforesaid, the said plaintiff
will apply to the Court for the relief demanded
and for costs.In testimony whereof, I, T. V. Julian,
Clerk, have hereunto set my hand and
affixed the seal of said Court, this 19th
day of July, A. D., 1889.T. V. JULIAN,
Clerk of the District Court of the State of Nevada,
in and for Washoe County.
By W. L. KROG, Deputy.

LAND NOTICE.

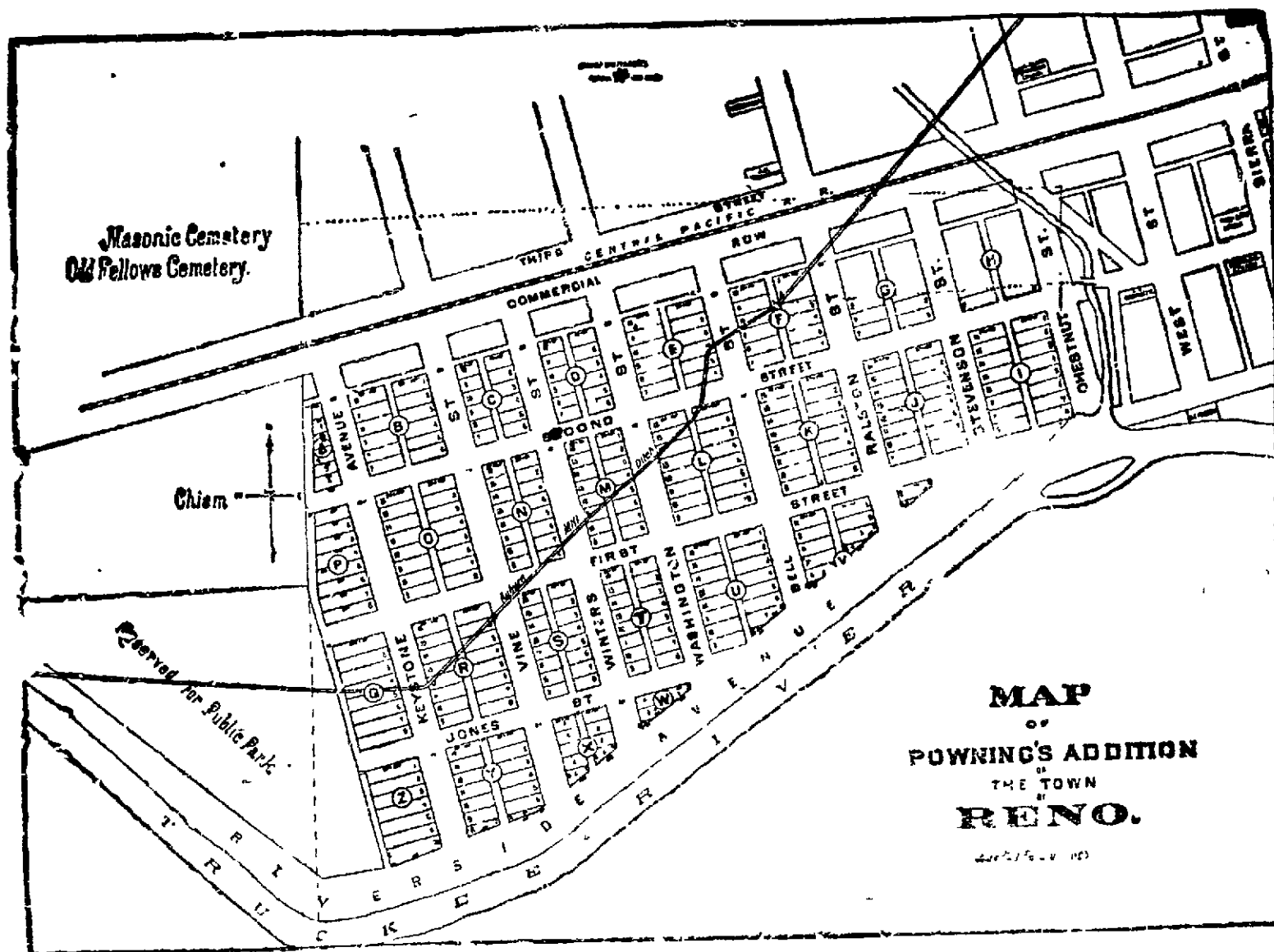
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 12, 1889.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COM-
pliance with the provisions of the Act of
Congress of July 2, 1878, entitled "An Act for
the sale of timber lands in the States of California,
Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," J. P.
FOLLE, of the county of Washoe, State of Ne-
vada, has this day filed in this office his sworn
statement, No. 107, for the purchase of the W 1/4
of NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of S 24, and NE 1/4 of S 24, T 12 N,
R 10 E, in Township No. 12 North, Range No.
10 East, and will offer proof to show that the land
is more valuable for its timber or other
than for agricultural purposes, and to establish
his claim to said land before the Register and Re-
ceiver of this office at Sacramento, City, Cal., on
the 10th day of December, 1889.He names as witnesses, R. B. DODD, of Sacra-
mento, City, Cal.; J. E. ROBERTS, of Sacramento,
City, Cal.; Wm. Elliott, of Verdi, Nevada; James
Foxwell, of Verdi, Nevada,
Any and all persons claiming adversely the
above-described lands are requested to file their
claims in this office on or before said 10th day
of December, 1889.SELDEN HETZEL,
Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

SOUTHERN IRRIGATING CANAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the
Board of Trustees of the above named company,
held on the 4th day of November, 1889, at Sacra-
mento, Cal., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the sum of \$100,000 (one hundred
thousand dollars) be levied on each and every share of the capital stock
of the company, and the same be paid in full on or
before the 10th day of December, 1889. Any
stock upon which this assessment is made shall remain
unpaid on the

Seventh Day of December, 1889.

Shall be deemed delinquent, and will be ad-
vised for sale at public auction, and unless a pro-
vision be made by the Secretary of said com-
pany, at his office, on Monday, the 5th day of
January, 1890, at 10 o'clock P. M. of that day, to
pay said delinquent assessment, together with the
costs and expenses of sale.By order of the Board of Trustees
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Secy. & Treas.
Reno, Nevada, November 7, 1889.



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Avenue—Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada

RENO!

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is

Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and Southern Oregon.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION AT HOME.

State University of Nevada,

LOCATED AT RENO.

OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG Men and Young Women who desire to obtain a good education. This institution, being a part of the Public School System of the State TUITION IS FREE to all residents of Nevada.

Five Schools, or Departments, Have Been Organized at the University:

1. The School of Mines and Mining Engineering.
2. The School of Agriculture.
3. The Normal School.
4. The Business Department.
5. The Academic Department.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AND MINING ENGINEERING includes a thorough course of study in Mathematics, Natural Science and the English Language. Graduates of this School will receive the degree of Mining Engineer.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE includes the fundamental branches of mathematics, natural science, the English language and the theory and practice of teaching. Graduates of the Normal School will receive certificates valid in any Public School of the State.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL includes the studies pursued in the Elementary and High Schools of Nevada, the history of education and the theory and practice of teaching. Graduates of the Normal School will receive certificates valid in any Public School of the State.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT includes the study of Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Business Forms and the English Language.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT includes English, Latin, Mathematics and Natural Science. Graduates of this Department will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University is equipped with a Library, Geological Cabinet and Physical and Chemical Laboratories. First-class facilities for Analyzing will soon be provided.

Practice in reading, singing, declaiming, essay writing and public speaking is afforded by rhetorical exercises, conducted by the Professors and by the literary societies of the University.

Room rent and good board in respectable families can be had for less than \$25 per month.

For further information address

LaRoy D. Brown, President University.

Reno, Nevada

RICHARD HERZ, RENO, NEVADA.



Engraving and Watch Repairing

STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT

STEEL ROOFING

GEORGE HOLESWORTH, AGENT FOR Washoe County of the Canyon Head Roofing Company, is prepared to furnish steel roofing in quantities to suit.

This Roofing is Made of Steel, and is Fire-Proof and Cheap.

For full particulars concerning this durable and fire-proof roofing, apply to G. E. HOLESWORTH, who plans made for all kinds of buildings and estimates free given.

PINNIGER.

APOTHECARY,

Corner Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

VICHY WATER ON DRAUGHT.

CARRIAGES AND PHAETONS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of double and single Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons ever brought to this market.

—Agent for the Celebrated— Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co. OF OHIO

FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES.

I also carry a large stock of iron axes and tools of all kinds.

A General Blacksmithing Business.

Shop, corner Fourth and Sierra Sts., Reno Nevada. Give me a call and be convinced.

W. J. LUKE.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

The public are assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,

230 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,

and BLASTING

POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mill, is constantly on hand. We are prepared to deliver in any quantity, and at a low price.

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded

Three Gold Medals!

Hercules Powder.

Which combines all the forces of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the best.

BEST BLASTING POWDER.

Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHME, Sec'y.

TEHAMA COUNTY,

40,378 27-1003 Acres.

Township 25 N, Range 7 W, Mt.

Diablo Meridian.

This township lies on the eastern slope of the Coast Range of mountains, and from 18 to 20 miles west from Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama County. The field notes of the U. S. Surveyor who laid out this township, says "This township is well adapted for grazing, as it is well watered by the various tributaries of Eder River, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce, and cedar. There is a heavy undergrowth of chaparral, chemical and manzanita. The even sections are in most instances government land, so that the parties most valuable as adjacents to this range might easily be secured at government price, namely \$2.50 per acre for single quarter sections.

In Section 9, coal was discovered recently by some herders, but nothing has been done to develop the mine, although samples which have been tested show the coal to be of excellent quality.

We are assured that a Railroad heading for the Coast, and passing through the Coast Range, will be built in 1891, and that this range will be a great asset to the State.

For full particulars, apply to the Surveyor General, or to the U. S. Land Office, at Sacramento, California.

CHAS. H. WOOD & SONS,

1011 Broadway, New York City.

Office of the Surveyor General, at Sacramento, California.

Office of the U. S. Land Office, at Sacramento, California.

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SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE No. 8, K. of P. will be held on Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Masonic Hall, the first and third Friday evenings of each month, commencing at 8 o'clock. All Knights in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Chapter Commanders, S. J. HODGINS, K. of P. and J. S. HODGINS, K. of P.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE, No. 12, I. O. O. F. will meet at their hall on a Thursday street over the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

J. J. PHILLIPS, N. G.

A. BACKUS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F. will meet in their new hall, west side Sierra Street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel, Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prospective members are requested. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

S. JACOBSEN, N. G.

N. J. BREWER, Secretary.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE Stated Conventions of Reno Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M. are held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month, commencing at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Sojourning members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Chapter, L. L. CHOCOMET, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

ED. TAYLOR, M. W.

B. J. RAPPERT, Recorder.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, E. Chaplin, Plaintiff, vs. E. Chaplin, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendant by E. Chaplin as plaintiff in the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, and answer the complaint therein within ten days after the service on you of this summons (exclusive of the day of service), if served in said county, or ten days after the service of said summons, if served in any other district, and in all other cases forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover judgment and decree of Court annulling the marriage heretofore and now existing between you and said plaintiff, on the ground of wilful failure and neglect on your part to provide for said plaintiff, and for the custody and control of the minor children of yourself and plaintiff, all of which will more fully appear from the complaint which is on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Reno, in said county, and to which you are expected to refer.

And you are further notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded, and for costs.

In testimony whereof, I, T. V. Julien, Clerk of said Court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1889.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk of the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County.

By W. T. ROSS, Deputy.

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